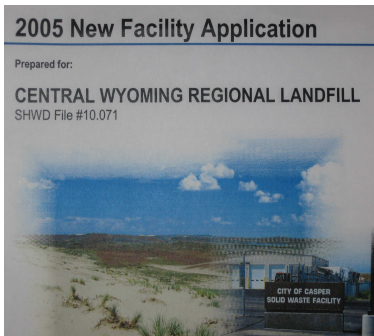


Keeping Good Records



Maintaining the required records at the site assures the landfill is being properly developed and assures the required operational standards are being followed.

Confining Waste Dumping



The waste dumping needs to be confined to the smallest area to extend site life and minimize exposure to wind and rain/snow. The above photo depicts one-half of the landfill working face properly sloped and completely covered and the other uncovered half being used for waste disposal.

Preventing Hazardous Waste Disposal

Using the DEQ, Solid Waste Guideline #10, Waste Screening, Appendix D "Random Waste Screening Form" (<http://deq.state.wy.us/shwd/downloads/guidelines/swg10d.pdf>) to evaluate and screen random loads of business waste, will help to prevent the disposal of hazardous waste into the landfill.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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QUALITY

WDEQ/SHWD Landfill Operator Brochure April 24, 2009

If you have any questions concerning this Fact Sheet, please contact one of the following WDEQ/SHWD offices:

Casper, 307-473-3450
Sheridan, 307-673-9337
Lander, 307-332-6924
Cheyenne, 307-777-7752



Preventing Surface Water Ponding & Leachate Formation



To prevent the ponding of surface water over previous waste deposits (**above**) and reduce leachate formation, the landfill operator needs to remove (ie., fill in with dirt) the ponded water and then properly slope the cover (3-5%) (**below**) to prevent ponding.

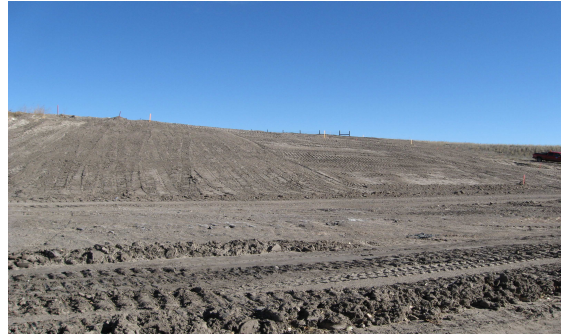


Proper Trench Excavation



New disposal trenches must be properly excavated to required trench depths, so waste deposits do not come into contact with the water table.

Proper Application Of Intermediate Cover



The proper placement (i.e., sloping and contouring) of a minimum of 12 inches of additional dirt cover over completed disposal areas that have not received any waste placement for 180 days, helps to reduce leachate formation.

Special Waste Management



Assuring the dead animal pit is completely covered with dirt upon waste deposition as shown above and the proper management of other special waste types (i.e., used oil, construction/demolition, scrap tires, petroleum-contaminated soils, etc.), prevents exposure to disease-carrying vectors and reduces groundwater contamination.

Compaction and Cover Techniques



Applying proper compaction (minimum 4-5 passes over waste deposits) and daily cover (minimum of 6 inches or other approved alternative cover) reduces leachate formation. The above photo depicts excellent daily compaction and cover over previous waste deposits and depicts one small area of uncovered waste dumping.

Litter Control



Good litter controls requires frequent litter pickup and adequate fencing to prevent offsite litter accumulations.

***When in doubt, refer to your permit!
When in doubt about your permit, refer to your WDEQ inspector or WDEQ permitting manager.***